UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/696,953	10/30/2003	Jeffery A. Engelman	BLD920030026US1	9064

45211   7590   02/22/2008
Robert A. Voigt, Jr.
WINSTEAD SECHREST & MINICK PC
PO BOX 50784
DALLAS, TX 75201

EXAMINER
DHINGRA, PAWANDEEP

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/22/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the following communication: Amendment after non-final rejection filed on 11/21/2007.

- Claims 22-27 have been cancelled by the applicant.

- Claims 1-21 are now pending in the present application.

Response to arguments

With respect to applicant's arguments filed 11/21/2007 on pages15-16 regarding claims 1-4, and 8-11 under Kuo have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that "*Kuo does not teach the linking step of claim 1 in the pending application. Kuo teaches that an application on a computer has access to an Asian font. The application displays characters in the font, and runs a tool to create new characters that are not in the font. Kuo does not teach that a new font resource is created to include this character, and that the new font resource is linked to the Asian font resource to effectively add the character to the Asian font resource.*

In reply, examiner asserts Kuo discloses a structured database, coupled to a server, which stores additional characters. It is apparent that if such a database exists it has to be created, and it can be a new font resource. The structured database includes the additional character requested and received by the user of PC, hence includes the received character. The structured database is coupled to the server, which is linked to the PC, hence the new font resource is linked to the font resource (standard database)

on PC to effectively deliver and add the additional characters to the font resource on PC

(see figures 3-4; column 1, lines 45-50; abstract; column 3, line 22 – column 5, line 38).

Applicant further argues that Kuo does not teach *"that the new font resource is*

linked to the Asian font resource to effectively delete the character to the Asian font

resource.

In reply, examiner asserts that the claim recites, "…effectively added to, deleted

from or modified in a first base font resource…" The claims do not recite deleting the

character to the Asian font resource as an obligatory task. Only one out of the three

conditions has to be met by the reference.

Applicant further argues that *"Kuo does not teach that a new font resource is*

created to include an existing character in the Asian font".

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain

features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies

(i.e., *a new font resource is created to include an existing character in the first base font*

resource) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in

light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims.

See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant further argues that Kuo does not teach "that the new font resource is

linked to the Asian font resource to effectively modify a character in the Asian font

resource".

In reply, again the examiner asserts that the claims do not recite modifying a character in the Asian font resource as an obligatory task. Only one out of the three conditions has to be met by the reference.

Drawing Objections

Previous objections to drawings have been withdrawn in view of applicant's arguments and further clarification.

Claim Objections

Previous objections to claims are withdrawn in view of applicant's amendments to the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Previous 112 rejections to claims are withdrawn in view of cancellation of those claims by the applicant.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

Previous 101 rejections to claims 24-25 have been withdrawn in view of cancellation of those claims by the applicant. However, rejections for claims 8-14, made in the previous office action still stand and are valid.

Claims 8-14, while defining a computer program product, do not define a "computer readable medium" and is thus non-statutory for that reasons. A program can range from paper on which the instructions are written, to a program simply contemplated and memorized by a person. The examiner suggests amending the claim to embody the "computer-readable medium storing a computer program" in order to

make the claim statutory. (Note: just delete the "A computer program product comprising a" from the beginning of the claim 8).

Examiner Notes

Examiner cites particular paragraphs, columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that, in preparing responses, the applicant fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

   A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

   (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

   (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-4, and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e) as being anticipated by Kuo et al., US 6,603,478.

Re claim 1, Kuo discloses a method for switching fonts without embedding font switches in the data (see abstract) comprising the steps of: receiving a character (see figure 4) to be effectively added to, deleted from or modified in a first base font resource (see abstract; figures 3-4, note that if the character code typed by the user is not the standard code then the request is sent to the server from the computer to supply the desired character from the structured database, the received character is then added to the display or personal computer of the user); creating a new font resource (i.e. structured database) that includes the received character (see abstract; figures 3-4, column 3, line 22-column 5, line 38); and linking said new font resource to said first base font resource to in effect add the received character to, delete the received character from, or modify an existing character in said first base font resource (see figures 3-4; column 1, lines 45-50; abstract; column 3, line 22 – column 5, line 38); wherein said new font resource and said first base font resource act as if they are a unified font resource (see figures 3-4; column 1, lines 45-50; abstract; column 3, line 22 – column 5, line 38).

Re claim 2, Kuo further discloses creating an entry in a first table indicating said new font resource (i.e. structured database, table 1) is a second base font resource (see column 3, lines 22-67, note that personal computer is a first base font resource and structured database coupled to a server is a second base font resource); and creating a

second (i.e. type 1 character, table 1) and a third table (i.e. type 2 character, table 1) associated with said _new_ font resource, wherein said second table maps code points to glyph indexes, wherein said third table comprises glyphs (see column 2, line 66-column 5, line 38, note that the standard read codes (also note that glyphs generate codes) are mapped to the type 1 character codes, and type 2 character codes comprises glyphs, which is same as non-standard character codes).

Re claim 3, Kuo further discloses creating a link list in an entry in said first table (see table 1) associated with said first base font resource to link said _new_ font resource to said first base font resource (see column 3, line 22-column 5, line 42, note that table 1 shows linking the non standard codes stored in structural database with the standard read codes of PC); indicating in said entry in said first table associated with said first base font resource to not reverse linking of said first base font resource to said _new_ font resource if _the received_ character is a character to be added (see figure 4; column 4, line 34-column 5, line 42); and indicating in said entry in said first table associated with said first base font resource to reverse linking of said first base font resource to said _new_ font resource if said _the received_ character is a character to be modified or deleted (see figure 4; column 4, line 34-column 5, line 42, note that as shown in element 88, figure 4, if the new character is to be added/created then the linking is not reversed otherwise if the character is to be modified then the reverse linking is performed and the process proceeds back to element 90, figure 4).

Re claim 4, Kuo further discloses receiving an identification of a font resource and a code point (see figure 3-4); and transmitting said code point to a rasterizer program associated with said identified font resource (see figure 3-5).

Re Claims 8-11, claims 8-11 recite identical features, as claims 1-4, except claims 8-11 merely deal with executing the method of claims 1-4 on a computer. Thus, arguments made for claims 1-4 are applicable for claims 8-11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 5-7, 12-14, and 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Kuo et al., US 6,603,478 in view of Flowers, Jr. et al., US 5,533,174.

Re claim 5, Kuo fails to further disclose said first base font resource is associated with a fourth table and a fifth table, wherein said fourth table maps code points to glyph indexes, wherein said fifth table comprises glyphs.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses said first base font resource is associated with a fourth table (i.e. glyph maps, note that the glyph maps can be constituted as a table) and a fifth table (i.e. fonts or catalogues since, catalogues contain list of fonts, and fonts

include glyphs), wherein said fourth table maps code points to glyph indexes (i.e. mappings), wherein said fifth table comprises glyphs (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re claim 6, Kuo fails to further disclose determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table; wherein if said code point indexes in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said fifth table using a glyph index obtained from said fourth table; converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer; and wherein if said code point does not index in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said second table.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table; wherein if said code point indexes in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said fifth table using a glyph index

obtained from said fourth table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14); converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer (see figures 3-5; column 6, line 6-column 7, line 56; column 12, lines 23-64); and wherein if said code point does not index in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said second table (i.e. another glyph map, again different maps can be constitutes as different tables) (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, note that if the FAF server doesn't find the desired character codes in the glyph map related to the particular font then FAF server looks to different glyph map related to a different font according to requests of the user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re claim 7, Kuo fails to further disclose determining if said code point indexes in said second table; wherein if said code point indexes in said second table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said third table using a

glyph index obtained from said second table; converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer; and wherein if said code point does not index in said second table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses determining if said code point indexes in said second table (i.e. another glyph map, again different maps can be constitutes as different tables); wherein if said code point indexes in said second table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said third table using a glyph index obtained from said second table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, (i.e. different font or catalogues since, catalogues contain list of fonts, and fonts include glyphs); converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer (see figures 3-5; column 6, line 6-column 7, line 56; column 12, lines 23-64); and wherein if said code point does not index in said second table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, note that if the FAF server doesn't find the desired character codes in the glyph map related to the particular font then FAF server looks to different glyph map related to a different font according to requests of the user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network

font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re Claims 12-14, claims 12-14 recite identical features, as claims 5-7, except claims 12-14 merely deal with executing the method of claims 5-7 on a computer. Thus, arguments made for claims 5-7 are applicable for claims 12-14.

Re claim 15, Kuo discloses a system (see figure 1), comprising: a client (i.e. PC) configured to generate a first data stream comprising page description information (see column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a spool coupled to said client, wherein said spool is configured to store said first data stream (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a resource library (i.e. structured database) configured to store a first base font resource (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67); a print server coupled to said spool and said resource library (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67); wherein said client comprises: a third memory unit operable for storing a computer program for creating a linked resource (see column 2, line 54 –column 4, line 33).

Kuo further discloses wherein a processor, responsive to computer program, comprises: circuitry operable for receiving a character <u>to be effectively</u> added to, deleted

from, or modified in a first base font resource; circuitry operable for creating a new font resource that includes the received character; and circuitry operable for linking said new font resource to said first base font resource to in effect add the received character to, delete the received character from, or modify an existing character in said first base font resource; wherein said new font resource and said first base font resource act as if they are a unified font resource. (Note that these features are identical to those recited in claim 1, except claim 15 is an apparatus claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 1 are applicable for claim 15; see explanation of claim 1 above).

Kuo fails to further disclose wherein said print server comprises: a first memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to generate a second data stream; and a first processor coupled to said first memory unit; and a printer coupled to said print server, wherein said printer is configured to receive said second data stream generated from said print server, wherein said printer comprises: a second memory unit operable for storing a rasterizer program; and a control unit coupled to said second memory unit;); a second processor coupled to said second memory unit.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses a print server (i.e. font server, figures 1-2) comprises: a first memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to generate a second data stream (see column 4, lines 9-47); and a first processor coupled to said first memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that the server has a processor); and a printer coupled to said print server (see figures 1-2), wherein said printer is configured to receive said second data stream generated from

said print server (see column 4, lines 9-47), wherein said printer comprises: a second memory unit operable for storing a rasterizer program (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that printer has a memory since it has application software stored in it); and a control unit coupled to said second memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that there has to be a controller/control unit for controlling the application processing performed by printer); a second processor coupled to said second memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that the controller/control unit for printer is the second processor).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re Claims 16-21, claims 16-21 recite identical features, as claims 2-7, except claims 16-21 are apparatus claims. Thus, arguments made for claims 2-7 are applicable for claims 16-21.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Pawandeep S. Dhingra whose telephone number is

571-270-1231. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Twyler Lamb can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TWYLER LAMB HASKINS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Pd
February 4, 2008